

CENTRAL PEEL MODEL UNITED NATIONS PRESENTS



THE 44TH
GENERAL
ASSEMBLY





44th General Assembly

Dais Letter
Oct 24/25

Letter Adopted by the Director of the “44th GA Session”

Dear Delegates,

You have been called to join the Global Alliance at the 44th session of the general assembly on October 24 & 25 at Central Peel Secondary School.

The 44th session of the general assembly takes place during a time of extreme turmoil - the end of the cold war - and will discuss issues that plague the global community at the moment based on the state of its affairs. With the global threat of war looming over this committee; all delegations will be working together to define and make fair regulations on the storage, testing and use of weapons of mass destruction, along with dealing with the effects of the cold war and how to prevent further proxy wars, space regulations and the eradication of poverty. This committee entitles each delegate to take on the role of a delegate from a country/region. You will help one another as a global society by proposing working papers with the goal of resolving all the issues in the committee’s agenda during the course of the assembly.

Such global medical affair is not to be taken lightly, as the safety of billions of lives is on the table. I, along with the rest of the dais - Shurabi Anphalagan, Swathi Anphalagan, and Binalpreet Kalra - are primed for the action this committee is sure to entail and are excited to what innovative solutions this committee will create.

This committee plans on going paperless as it will make sure the assembly runs in a systematic and effective manner. It is requested that delegates bring a laptop to the conference as it will be required to send working papers and reference information which will all be administered through Slack (a secure online messaging system). Please be advised that roles will be given out on a first-come, first-serve basis: it is recommended the delegates fill out the Google Form as soon as possible.

Sincerely,

Mehtab Waraich

Director of the 44th General Assembly
44thgeneralassembly@gmail.com



44th General Assembly

Table of Contents

Oct 24/25

Director's Letter	4
Dais Letter	5
Introduction	6
Weapons of Mass Destruction/Issue 001	7
Introduction	7
Case Studies	8
Guiding Questions	9
Possible Solutions	10
Proxy Wars/Issue 002	11
Introduction	11
Case Studies	12
Guiding questions	14
Possible solutions	15
Space Exploration and Laws/Issue 003	16
Introduction	16
Case Studies	17
Guiding Questions	18
Possible Solutions	18
Reference List	19



44th General Assembly

Director's Letter

Oct 24/25

Letter Adopted by the Director of the "44th GA Session"

Dear Delegates,

Welcome to the 44th session of the General Assembly. I am Mehtab Waraich, a grade 11 student at Central Peel Secondary school and as the director of this committee, I would like to welcome you to what is sure to be an exquisite committee in this amazing conference CPSSMUN has been planning for months. I have been associated with Model UN since grade 10, I have participated in 2 conferences and even won the best novice in one.

Other than Model UN I'm also apart of the robotics team AllSpark4939, I enjoy 3D computer-aided modelling, and I absolutely love basketball as my favourite team in the NBA is the Toronto Raptors.

This committee will be set up as a regular GA, with minor upgrades. This committee is striving to be paperless in result we ask all delegates to bring a device to create and read resolutions. We will also be using a secure messaging app called Slack to share important files and allow the dais to speak to committee members without disrupting the flow of the session. Though devices are allowed, they shall only be taken out during break or unmoderated caucuses for obvious reasons. It is expected that all research is done before the conference and in result; delegates must send a PDF that is a 2-page Chicago style position paper with footnotes on the delegates' country's stance on the issues presented, to 44thgeneralassembly@gmail.com by October 20th, to be eligible for awards. Good luck delegates and welcome to the 44th session of the General Assembly.

Sincerely,

Mehtab Waraich

Director of the 44th General Assembly

44thgeneralassembly@gmail.com



44th General Assembly

Dais Letter
Oct 24/25

Letter Adopted by the Director of the “44th GA Session”

Dear Delegates,

Hello! I am Shurabi Anphalagan, a grade 11 student at Central Peel Secondary School (CPSS) and a part of the dais for the 44th General Assembly. I have participated in 2 MUN conferences since grade 10. I have won the best novice at both CPSSMUN and SICSSIM. Other than MUN, I enjoy playing badminton and dancing.

Good Day! I am Swathi Anphalagan, a grade 11 student at Central Peel Secondary School and a part of the dais for the 44th General Assembly. I have participated in 2 MUN conferences where I won the best novice alongside my twin sister. Other than working day and night to give the best CPSSMUN experience for you, I enjoy dancing, singing, and playing sports like soccer, badminton, and cricket. Similar to a regular teenager, I love hanging out with my friends and watching my favourite TV shows.

Hello! I am Binalpreet Kalra, a grade 11 student who attends Central Peel Secondary School and is a member of the dais for the 44th General Assembly. This is my second year in MUN and I am very excited to help organize this assembly. Other than MUN, I enjoy working in robotics, playing basketball, doing all sorts of art, learning about the law, getting involved with activism and volunteering!

Sincerely,

Swathi Anphalagan

Shurabi Anphalagan

Binalpreet Kalra

Dais of the 44th General Assembly



44th General Assembly

Introduction

Oct 24/25

The United Nations General Assembly was formed in 1945¹. It is the forum through which representatives of different countries continue to discuss new policies and current issues. Nations are given equal representation to vote on what they thought best. The General Assembly is a vital organ to the function of the United Nations. These countries work together to diplomatically address issues regarding world peace, laws, and development.

The 44th General Assembly is occurring to discuss topics such as the convention on the prohibition of weapons of mass destruction, namely nuclear weapons, proxy-wars, effects of the cold war on the global alliance and space race and laws. As the heat of the cold war diminishes, it is important to gain closure on such topics to maintain peaceful space exploration and weaponry use.

Today the 44th General Assembly calls for more than a hundred delegations to attend and discuss 3 major issues which require resolutions. These issues include:

1. The convention on the prohibition of weapons of mass destruction
2. Proxy-wars, the effects of the cold war on the global alliance
3. Space race and laws

¹ "United Nations, Main Body, Main Organs, General Assembly." United Nations. Accessed August 13, 2019. <https://www.un.org/en/ga/>.



44th General Assembly

Weapons of Mass Destruction/Issue 001

Oct 24/25

Introduction

Of great concern to the Assembly is the development, use, and proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMD). Usage of the phrase 'weapons of mass destruction' has, in popular political practice, generally been limited to nuclear weaponry. For its part, the United Nations lacks a formal, comprehensive, legal definition of the term.² Thus, before any further proceedings, this Assembly is charged with the duty of outlining the scope and application of the term 'weapons of mass destruction'.

Conventions and Treaties in Effect for Consideration:

While the international community lacks specific legalistic documents on WMD's, there is a history of precedents in regards to conventions and treaties on weapons in general to recognize. These range from limitations on the destructiveness and range of weapons, to sanctions on specific classes of weapons. As well, conventions and treaties that govern the customs of war -- that is, what is acceptable in a state of war and what is not -- should also be considered. It is suggested that delegations consult these sources to prepare for a holistic discussion of weapons of mass destruction.

- Convention on the Prohibition of Military or Any Other Hostile Use of Environmental Modification Techniques (1978)³
- Biological Weapons Convention⁴
- Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons
- SALT I and SALT II
- The Hague Convention
- Geneva Protocol

²"Weapon of mass destruction - weaponry". *Encyclopedia Britannica*. 1 November 1952.

³Juda, Lawrence. "Negotiating a treaty on environmental modification warfare: the convention on environmental warfare and its impact upon arms control negotiations." *International Organization* 32.4 (1978): 975-991.

⁴Eitzen, Edward M., and Ernest T. Takafuji. "Historical overview of biological warfare." *Medical aspects of chemical and biological warfare* (1997): 415-423.

Consequences of developing and stockpiling WMD are felt by all countries. Investing in research for these weapons is one of the reasons for the escalation of the war. Due to the cloud of mystery shrouding the amount of WMDs held by certain member states have caused a world-wide hysteria. Militaristic advancements should be more transparent within this international alliance to ensure all members have the best intentions in mind.

Case Studies

Case 1- The Use of Agent Orange

Operation Ranch Hand was initiated by the United States Air Force to try and expose the areas in which the Viet Cong. and North Vietnamese forces were stationed. To do this, the US had turned to the use of Agent Orange, a dangerous and powerful herbicide. It was used to eliminate forest cover and crops which hid the opposition. They had also wanted to destroy any means of feeding the enemy, hence why crops and paddy fields were sprayed with these toxins. Over 20 million gallons of herbicides were sprayed over Vietnam, Cambodia, and Laos from 1961 to 1971.⁵ Though Agent Orange had been successful in killing off much of the vegetation in said areas, it did not stop the opposing forces.

Agent Orange was the most commonly used herbicide and it contained a deadly chemical dioxin (tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin). TCDD was not intentionally included in the formula of Agent Orange but it was a byproduct of the manufacture; even the smallest quantities are extremely toxic.⁶ It was soon discovered that the use of such herbicides had caused serious health problems such as cancer, miscarriages, birth defects, and more. This had not only negatively impacted the Vietnamese but such effects could be seen on returning US servicemen as well. The ecological threats caused by these dioxins are long lasting due to the persistent nature of the chemical.⁷ The American military use of Agent Orange has long since been questioned both for its efficacy as well as the harm it brought to locals, soldiers, and the environment.

Case 2 - Little Boy and Fat Man

The discovery of nuclear fission had paved the path to the use of nuclear technologies and warfare. The Atomic Age had begun with the detonation of the first fully-functional atomic

⁵ "Agent Orange." The Anzac Portal. Australian Government Department of Veteran Affairs. Accessed October 3, 2019. <https://anzacportal.dva.gov.au/history/conflicts/australia-and-vietnam-war/events/aftermath/agent-orange>.

⁶ "Agent Orange." *Encyclopædia Britannica*, Encyclopædia Britannica, Inc., 12 April 2019, <https://www.britannica.com/science/Agent-Orange>

⁷ Ibid

bomb created during WWII. This effort was code named the Manhattan Project⁸. Soon after the Little Boy, a uranium-based atomic bomb, and the Fat Man, a plutonium-based bomb, were created. These bombs are more commonly known to have been used in the attack against the cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

The use of these weapons proved to be beneficial as it had helped end the Second World War. It had also acted as retribution against the Japanese for the unnecessary attack on Pearl Harbour. It set an example on the global stage, that unprovoked attacks should and will be acted against. It had given the US a way of controlling other states that chose to behave outrageously.⁹ The use of atomic bombs of such power had set the US far ahead of the Soviet Union in the nuclear arms race, placing it as the world's greatest superpower. Further considering the time period at which the bombs were dropped, a traditional invasion of Hiroshima and Nagasaki would have resulted in a much higher death toll. Especially considering many had lost their lives just then due to World War II. Not only is the use of WMDs efficient in terms of time, soldiers are also spared.

It cannot be forgotten the great advances the Manhattan Project had brought various scientific fields, including medicine. After WWII had ended, the US government produced radioisotopes which were then sold to laboratories, hospitals, and companies. This had helped advance much of our understanding of medicine and the human body. For instance a greater idea of how the human body absorbs iron was found, treatment for cancer, and a better understanding of energy flow through ecosystems were discovered.

Guiding Questions

1. How can countries ensure that the stock of these weapons are stored safely?
2. Is the production of this type of weaponry necessary?
3. How can weapons be stockpiled to ensure local safety and accessibility?
4. Is the use of WMDs ever justified?
5. Should member states be held responsible for the effects of these weapons?
6. Are the treaties in place too strict? Or not strict enough?

⁸ "The Most Terrible Bomb in the History of the World." Current Events, vol. 104, no. 16, Jan. 2005, p. 3. EBSCOhost, search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=aqh&AN=15652517&site=ehost-live.

⁹ Piper, Ingrid. "What Hiroshima Taught the World." CNN, Cable News Network, 6 Aug. 2015, <https://www.cnn.com/2015/08/05/asia/japan-hiroshima-nuclear-lessons/index.html>.

Possible Solutions

- Resolutions restricting the use of mass destructive weapons
- Resolutions creating rules for the use of mass destruction weapons
- Resolutions stopping the production of mass destructive weapons



44th General Assembly

Proxy Wars/Issue 002

Oct 24/25

Introduction

During the Cold War rising tensions led to many serious proxy wars with devastating results. The outbreak of such battles in impoverished nations leads to millions of deaths and many injured living without enough medical attention or equipment readily available to sustain their previous quality of life. Families have been displaced and torn apart. Infrastructure has crumbled. Governments have fallen. Militias have grown. Humanity has lost and anarchy risen. The global community must unite to assist fallen members, dealing with the repercussions of many proxy wars - as well as those which are still fueled today.

For decades, the leading figures of the cold war have sought to chip at each other's power through fighting proxy wars. The goal of such conflicts was to damage, the enemy without ever conducting warfare on home soil. Consequently, the nations fighting on behalf of these powerful countries would reap no benefits from taking part in these wars. In fact, these countries would endure more negative impacts through very high death tolls and the loss of resources. Yet proxy wars were still fought due to the fact that powerful nations were desperate to uphold that ranking.

The purpose of proxy wars is to resolve international conflict without having to resort to a large-scale war which would involve multiple countries. It was already seen through World War I and II the money, resources, and manpower that is used up in such an armed conflict. According to the Just War Theory¹⁰, war should only be fought as a last resort and for legitimate reasons. This is what became the issue behind the proxy wars occurring during wars such as the Vietnam War. It is difficult to see whether these wars were fought for valid reasons or if innocent lives were lost merely for the struggle of power. The key factor that comes into play for this argument is when one considers which nations lay behind as allies of the countries at war. Oftentimes, the world turns a blind eye to smaller nations at war while forgetting why exactly

¹⁰ Moseley, Alexander. "Just War Theory." Internet Encyclopedia of Philosophy. Accessed October 13, 2019. <https://www.iep.utm.edu/justwar/>.

they are at war. Since larger nations wish to resolve their issues through the use of smaller nations, the proxy wars become “justified” to the global community and thus is not questioned.

Case Studies

Case 1- *The Vietnam War (1954–75)*

The Vietnam War pitted the communist government of North Vietnam and its allies the Viet Cong, against the government of South Vietnam and their main ally, the United States¹¹. The primary reason for the war was North Vietnam’s motive to unify the entire country under a single communist regime modeled after those of the Soviet Union¹². The South Vietnamese government on the other hand, fought to preserve their political system which was more closely aligned with the West (U.S.A), and their ideas of democracy¹³. The conflict between North and South Vietnam was almost amplified because of the underlying tensions between the USA and the Soviet Union and their ongoing Cold War¹⁴. The US was feeding into this war by supplying South Vietnam their resources in the form of soldiers. By 1969 more than 500,000 U.S. military personnel were stationed in Vietnam¹⁵.

The USSR and China were also supplying their respective partner (North Korea) with resources of their own in the form of weapons, supplies, and advisers¹⁶. By doing so, the USSR and China essentially gave North Vietnam support in the form of political direction, explaining what they were fighting for and why. This goes to show the lengths that the superpowers (USSR and US) were willing to go to in an attempt to one-up each other without actually fighting one another.

However, this type of war proved too costly for all parties involved. U.S. forces were withdrawn by 1973 because of increasing casualties and in 1975, South Vietnam fell to the North¹⁷. However, that victory was a rather solemn one, by the end over 1.1 million North Vietnam and Viet Cong forces were killed in action, along with 600,000 NVA/VC forces being wounded in action¹⁸. North Vietnam wasn’t the only one who suffered major losses; over 1.3 million South

¹¹ Spector, Ronald H. “Vietnam War.” *Encyclopædia Britannica*, Encyclopædia Britannica, Inc., 30 Aug. 2019, <https://www.britannica.com/event/Vietnam-War>.

¹² Ibid

¹³ Ibid

¹⁴ Ibid

¹⁵ Ibid

¹⁶ Ibid

¹⁷ Ibid

¹⁸ Rohn, Alan. “Vietnam War Casualties.” *The Vietnam War*, 10 Dec. 2012, <https://thevietnamwar.info/vietnam-war-casualties/>.

Vietnam soldiers were either killed or wounded in action¹⁹. American forces were injured as well, but on a much lower scale as 47,000 US forces were killed in action, and 300,000 US forces were wounded in action²⁰. Notice how over 2,000,000 Vietnam forces were killed by each other, and largely due to the influence of superpowers supporting the war and using it as a tool for their own cold war. Of course all parties involved suffered major losses, however this goes to show how negatively smaller countries were affected by proxy wars with little-to-no rewards, victories or positive changes to show for it. Essentially the larger countries used smaller countries as bishops or knights in a game of chess. While the smaller countries were unable to continue this little game due to the loss of people and resources, the larger countries were still able to dominate the world game board.

Case 2- *Cuban Missile Crisis (1962)*

This was the closest the USA and Soviet Union ever got to a possible Nuclear war and global destruction, but was avoided primarily due to the cautious nature of John F. Kennedy and Nikita Khrushchev and their reluctance to start a nuclear war²¹. In July 1962, Soviet leader Nikita Khrushchev reached a secret agreement with Cuban premier Fidel Castro to place Soviet nuclear missiles in Cuba, primarily as a way to stop the USA from trying to overthrow Fidel Castro²². However, soon enough U.S. intelligence discovered evidence of the Soviet Nuclear weapons being built in Cuba during routine surveillance flights. This led to John F. Kennedy issuing a public warning against the creation of USSR Nuclear weapons in Cuba²³ and expected them to stop as he saw this as a major threat because of Cuba's proximity to the US.

Despite the warning, Nuclear missile creation continued in Cuba leading John F. Kennedy to summon his advisors so he could find a resolution to the problem. On October 22, he ordered a naval "quarantine" of Cuba meaning he would use his navy to stop entry of ships to Cuba²⁴. He also sent a letter directly to Khrushchev demanding they stop all forms of weapon production and send the weapons back to the USSR²⁵. At this point America was in defcon 3 as the Nuclear Missiles were nearing completion, meaning John F. Kennedy had to prepare for a possible war if all went wrong. On October 24th Khrushchev responded stating his naval "quarantine" was an act of aggression and the USSR would continue with their plans²⁶. The USA

¹⁹ Ibid

²⁰ Ibid

²¹ "The Cuban Missile Crisis, October 1962 ." *U.S. Department of State*, U.S. Department of State, <https://history.state.gov/milestones/1961-1968/cuban-missile-crisis>.

²² Ibid

²³ Ibid

²⁴ Ibid

²⁵ Ibid

²⁶ Ibid

went into Defcon 2 and they began to prepare for a full-scale attack on Cuba but John F. Kennedy pleaded for them to wait, in hopes that something would change so they could avoid Global Destruction²⁷. On October 26th, Khrushchev decided to send a new message to John F. Kennedy stating he would be open to removing his weapons from Cuba, but then followed up with another message the next day demanding that the USA must remove their nuclear weapons from Turkey in exchange and also ended up shooting down a US surveillance jet over Cuba²⁸. Kennedy decided to ignore the second message and simply reply to the first, with a letter explaining possible steps for the USSR to take to remove their Nuclear weapons from Cuba and in exchange he would guarantee no further attacks on Cuba²⁹. It was a risky decision to simply ignore the second message, however Attorney General Robert Kennedy met secretly with Soviet Ambassador to the United States Anatoly Dobrynin, and explained the United States was planning to remove the Jupiter missiles from Turkey in the near future and that it simply can't be on any public resolution as it would seem like a major loss for America³⁰. On October 28th, Khrushchev responded stating that he agreed to the proposal and that he would dismantle and remove all nuclear weapons from Cuba in exchange for guaranteed protection for Cuba³¹. The US nuclear missiles were later removed from Turkey in April³².

Delegations may wish to also examine other prominent proxy wars in cold war history, including but not limited to the Korean War, the Soviet-Afghan conflict, the Angolan Civil War, and the Laotian Insurgency.

Guiding questions

1. How can member states in the economic north compensate countries affected by the proxy wars in the form of losses they've suffered, in a way that's beneficial for them?
 - a. Who is responsible for the cold war? How should they make amends; are they obligated to make amends?
2. How can the countries caught in the crossfire be stabilized?
 - a. As nations weakened by colonialism move toward independence, what stands between global superpowers and establishing the "new age imperialism" of cold war politics?

²⁷ Ibid

²⁸ Ibid

²⁹ Ibid

³⁰ Ibid

³¹ Britannica, The Editors of Encyclopaedia. "Cuban Missile Crisis." *Encyclopædia Britannica*, Inc., 30 Aug. 2019, <https://www.britannica.com/event/Cuban-missile-crisis>.

³² "The Cuban Missile Crisis, October 1962 ." *U.S. Department of State*, U.S. Department of State, <https://history.state.gov/milestones/1961-1968/cuban-missile-crisis>.

- b. To what extent should superpowers such as the United States be sanctioned to involve themselves in the affairs of sovereign nations?
3. Is it truly necessary to go to war of any sort? Could these events have been resolved by other means?

Possible solutions

- Creating guidelines and resolutions as to what to do with the Eastern Soviet bloc
- Discussing and determining who is responsible for the cold war and how they should help those who have been affected by it
- Making a resolution to move back foreign weapons to their original countries in a way that's beneficial for everyone involved



44th General Assembly

Space Exploration and Laws/Issue 003

Oct 24/25

Introduction

Space technologies represent an economic and technical challenge to the space programs (many not in existence) for many member states, as the new frontier is not a high-priority need, a dangerous front and a risky invention with little clear benefits. The need is present for member states in the economic west with powerful space programs to establish possible partnerships for building the collective knowledge. The potential impact that investing in space technologies and surprising repercussions are enormous, visible by the new technology that has been produced by the space race.

As member states are furthering their conquests into space, the global community must agree on rules and regulations for this unlawful terrain which affects all members. Countries must determine new parameters to replace the now outdated Space Law reinforced at the Chicago Convention in 1944.³³ This must start with a new definition of space and where do private and public parties belong. This exploration of space can have many negative visible based on the global community's reaction to the space race. From weapon to spy threats, it is clear many peoples' have lost faith in the space program - faith which must be restored if member states are to further explore space.

The global community must ultimately look at the issue of space exploration holistically. Analyze and understand how possible technological breakthroughs would improve society. Also all member states must understand the economic, environmental and social strains space programs have. Not to mention how will member states respect each others' sovereignty in this new domain.

³³ "Space Law 101: An Introduction to Space Law". www.americanbar.org. Retrieved 2018-12-03.

Case Studies

Case 1- Inventions Upon Inventions

Though it may have seemed as though there were no benefits from the space race, many very useful inventions were developed during this time. To name a few examples: memory foam³⁴ had been first invented to enhance the safety of aircraft cushions. It would be used during takeoff to relieve the stress and G-force placed upon astronauts. It was soon discovered that this invention could be used for medical purposes to ease patients of some of the pain they'd endure from having to stay still for long periods of time. Freeze-dried food was another invention which is still used throughout the food industry. This technique makes packing food a lot more efficient.

Investment in the space race has yielded such unlikely rewards. The inventions which sprang forth from the need to innovate may yet pave the way for future technological developments.

Case 2- Space Race (1961)

The Soviet Union successfully launched the first satellite in Earth's orbit, Sputnik which had begun an official race with the USA as it took them by surprise.³⁵ This resulted in the USA funding space exploration and launching their own satellite, Explorer 1. The Soviet Union in 1961, sent Yuri Gagarin as the first human into space in April 1961³⁶. Although this had brought no-economic value, it began the space race and became popular to send humans into space.³⁷ It started a "race" with other nations such as the USA who were able to send their first man into space that same year. The USA sent Alan Shepard into space and marked their interest in space exploration. The final major milestone in the space race is Mission Apollo 11, where the US sent the first humans on the moon. On July 20, 1969, NASA successfully landed, Neil Armstrong, Edwin Aldrin and Micheal Collins on the moon³⁸. This was the biggest step for humankind

³⁴ "20 Inventions we Wouldn't Have Without Space Travel." *NASA*, California Institute of Technology, <https://www.jpl.nasa.gov/infographics/infographic.view.php?id=11358>.

³⁵ History.com Editors. "The Space Race." *History.com*, A&E Television Networks, 22 Feb. 2010, <https://www.history.com/topics/cold-war/space-race>.

³⁶ "Soviet Cosmonaut Yuri Gagarin Becomes the First Man in Space." *History.com*, A&E Television Networks, 9 Feb. 2010, <https://www.history.com/this-day-in-history/first-man-in-space>.

³⁷ "Yuri Gagarin, first human in space, 1961." *Kids Discover*, Feb. 1998, p. 2. *Gale General OneFile*, <https://link.gale.com/apps/doc/A20223106/GPS?u=miss91533&sid=GPS&xid=87c2818f>. Accessed 16 Sept. 2019.

³⁸ Loff, Sarah. "Apollo 11 Mission Overview." *NASA*, NASA, 17 Apr. 2015, https://www.nasa.gov/mission_pages/apollo/missions/apollo11.html.

within space exploration. This concluded the space race as the United States “won”. Through this it is recognizable that non-economic space missions are most impactful to space exploration. Although space travel requires economic budgeting, it can bring a source of income for countries in need.

Though space travel *can* bring a source of income for nations, the space race had taken an immense economic toll on the nations that were involved. Hundreds of billions of dollars were put towards investing in space technology and to pay for the best engineers and scientists to help make the mission possible.³⁹ To use NASA as an example, the 1989 budget allows for upwards of 1,143,829 million in spending. More money is allocated towards the space mission than what many consider is necessary. This viewpoint argues that, instead, the needs of citizens are neglected while taxes are simultaneously raised to compensate for the debts that governments across the world are incurring. Is there a need for the spending impulse to be checked?

Guiding Questions

1. Are space technologies necessary? Do they truly positively impact the global community? Is the advancement worth the cost?
2. Noting that many countries would like to start a space program but can not for many possible reasons, what actions can the global community take to ensure all member states that would like to update, can?
3. How can member states be held accountable in space? Who, or what body, establishes and enforces the customs of space travel or, possibly, space habitation?

Possible Solutions

- Regulating space activities among space agencies
- Discussing space advancements to global agencies before taking action
- Creating guidelines and rules for all space agencies to follow
- Discussing if space should be owned by someone

³⁹ History.com Editors. “The Space Race.” *History.com*, A&E Television Networks, 22 Feb. 2010, <https://www.history.com/topics/cold-war/space-race>.

Reference List

- “Agent Orange.” The Anzac Portal. Australian Government Department of Veteran Affairs. Accessed October 3, 2019. <https://anzacportal.dva.gov.au/history/conflicts/australia-and-vietnam-war/events/aftermath/agent-orange>.
- “Agent Orange.” *Encyclopædia Britannica*, Encyclopædia Britannica, Inc., 12 April 2019, <https://www.britannica.com/science/Agent-Orange>
- "United Nations, Main Body, Main Organs, General Assembly." United Nations. Accessed August 13, 2019. <https://www.un.org/en/ga/>.
- “History and Types of Weapons of Mass Destruction as Discussed in the Online Homeland Security Degree Program.” *History and Types of Weapons of Mass Destruction | Online Degree Programs*, <https://ekuonline.eku.edu/homeland-security/hls-101-weapons-mass-destruction-wmd>.
- Riedel, Stefan. “Biological Warfare and Bioterrorism: a Historical Review.” *Proceedings (Baylor University. Medical Center)*, Baylor Health Care System, Oct. 2004, <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC1200679/>.
- “Read ‘Managing Materials for a Twenty-First Century Military’ at NAP.edu.” *National Academies Press: OpenBook*, <https://www.nap.edu/read/12028/chapter/10#134>.
- Robert.wickramatunga. “United NationsOffice for Outer Space Affairs.” *The Outer Space Treaty*, <http://www.unoosa.org/oosa/en/ourwork/spacelaw/treaties/introouterspacetreaty.html>.

History.com Editors. "The Space Race." *History.com*, A&E Television Networks, 22 Feb. 2010,
<https://www.history.com/topics/cold-war/space-race>.

Moseley, Alexander. "Just War Theory." Internet Encyclopedia of Philosophy. Accessed
October 13, 2019. <https://www.iep.utm.edu/justwar/>.

"Soviet Cosmonaut Yuri Gagarin Becomes the First Man in Space." *History.com*, A&E
Television Networks, 9 Feb. 2010,
<https://www.history.com/this-day-in-history/first-man-in-space>.

"Yuri Gagarin, first human in space, 1961." *Kids Discover*, Feb. 1998, p. 2. *Gale General
OneFile*,
<https://link.gale.com/apps/doc/A20223106/GPS?u=miss91533&sid=GPS&xid=87c2818f>.
Accessed 16 Sept. 2019.

Loff, Sarah. "Apollo 11 Mission Overview." *NASA*, NASA, 17 Apr. 2015,
https://www.nasa.gov/mission_pages/apollo/missions/apollo11.html.